

HUGHES NAMED HEAD DELEGATE AT CONFERENCE
Given Full Responsibility For Arrangements of Arms Conclave.
DEFINITE RESULT AIM OF AMERICA
Secretary of State Likely To Be Selected as Presiding Officer.

By ROBERT J. BENDER.
President Harding has asked Secretary of State Hughes to head the American negotiating commission at the forthcoming armament conference. At the same time Harding told Hughes that not only was he to be the first named on the delegation, but upon his shoulders would fall responsibility for making all arrangements attending the conclave.

Official announcement of this at the White House yesterday makes it possible now to give an authoritative summary of what is the government's position relative to certain phases of the conference work.

As to Limitation of Armament.
The American commission will take the position that the world expects the conference to effect definite results. Hughes will not be content with mere visions. He believes the conference must put their feet on the ground, look each other in the eye and determine exactly what can be done about what ought to be done.

The Americans will insist upon practical achievements to relieve the world from its staggering armament costs. Definite machinery to this end will be insisted upon.

As to International Friction.
Problems in the Far East—and the bulk of them are there—as well as internal questions which have been a source of friction elsewhere in the world, must be cleared up definitely, because they represent the primary purpose of the conference—armament reductions. Every point upon which the American government is negotiating or has recorded a protest, must be removed from the path of peace if Hughes has his way.

This implies pending settlements which will be cleared up by the conference and opens a field which observers here believe inevitably will develop foundations for either a new association of nations or a modification of the present league such as will permit American entrance.

As to an "Open Conference."
The American commission will not initiate a movement for a conference in which the negotiations would be open to the public. It will favor facilities for the fullest publicity compatible with the best interests of the conference itself.

It is understood a program of publicity will be worked out whereby announcements will be made of progress in the negotiations, and, periodically, there would be a summary of the general positions taken by the different delegations toward a given problem under discussion.

As to the Agenda.
Negotiations regarding the program to be taken up by the conference will be carried on in secret, and there probably will be no definite announcement on conclusions reached much before the conference opens. All nations, many interested in the general problem, and until final settlement is effected no nation would wish to feel foreclosed by the existing situation.

The United States, however, will urge preparation of a sufficiently definite agenda that the world may know just what the conference aims to achieve in advance of its opening. Elasticity, however, will be suggested in this matter to permit a possible widening of the conference's scope should that be found advisable after the negotiations begin.

Numbers Not Yet Fixed.
The size of the delegations has not yet been determined. It is assumed that Great Britain will have each of her dominions represented in addition to the home government. Five or six leaders are expected to compose the main negotiating commissions, but in addition there will be hundreds of experts, advisers and secretaries.

Until the size is determined, Harding will not finally offer places on the American commission to any save Hughes. It is indicated that the White House, Hughes' position in the conference probably will be the most powerful of any delegate. Not only will he head the American commission, meeting in his home capital, but the usual procedure in such international conferences would make his selection as president and presiding officer of the conference almost certain. President Cleveland was in the same position at the Paris conference, although former President Wilson theoretically outranked the French statesman.

Would "Save" Pretty Misses From Stage
Representative Herrick Wants Beauty Contests Made Illegal.

The lure of the movies and the stage is demoralizing American girlhood, in the opinion of Representative Herrick, of Oklahoma, and to minimize this attraction Herrick would have the Federal government prohibit beauty contests in the public prints. Introducing a bill to this effect, the Oklahoma Congressman told his colleagues yesterday that the American woman "is drifting farther and farther from home life and is losing interest in the business of being a wife and rearing a family."

One of the main causes of this condition in Herrick's view is the glamor of the theater and the studio.

"It is a notorious and well known fact," he said, "that film or theatrical stardom is but the first step to becoming an entertainer by some devious millionaire. Then the downfall. Witness the Stillman case and hundreds of others, ad infinitum."

OPPONENTS DELAY FEDERAL AID TO ROADS IN SENATE

Strong Opposition Develops Against Administration's Payment Bill.

Payment of \$500,000,000 to the railroads to relieve their present financial situation, as provided in the administration's railroad bill, probably will be delayed for several months, as the result of Senate developments yesterday. Senate leaders predict the measure could not be passed this session, and informed President Harding that it cannot be enacted in the near future. Hope of rushing it through before the Congressional recess has been definitely abandoned by Senator Watson, who also does not believe it can be passed this session.

Bill Meets Stiff Opposition.

Radical differences over the form, and to some extent the principle of the measure, exist between the President and some Republican Senators. In addition, most of the Democrats, backed by Senator La Follette, are violently opposed to the bill, and more than powerful enough to delay it for a long time. Increased opposition also has arisen in the House.

Yesterday's meeting of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee was enlivened by a clash over whether William G. McAdoo should be called to give his views on the bill. Republican members, with the exception of La Follette, opposed more hearings, but decision on the matter was postponed until next Tuesday.

Accusations of Squandering.

La Follette is demanding that witnesses be called to testify regarding alleged "squandering" of railroad earnings since private control. "They are neither in a condition of necessity, nor are they entitled to ask for a government bounty," he said.

The White House last night issued a statement pointing out the advantages that will accrue from the recent reduction of 7 1/2 cents a hundred pounds on export grain from Chicago to New York. Prediction was made that this change would enhance the value of grain to the farmer, and that other reductions would follow.

Promises Rate Reduction.

The statement declares the administration's program to aid the railroads was based on "the railroads relinquishing their so-called 'labor inefficiency claims,' and undertaking to inaugurate reductions in export grain rates, while the administration undertook to assist them by securing early settlement of their claims against the government."

Typhoid at Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 12.—Another case of typhoid fever has been reported here and one case formerly reported has been dismissed because of mistaken diagnosis. This leaves ten in the city now and a total of seventeen for the year.

YANK ESCAPES BOLSHEVIKI BY 300-MILE HIKE

Hartford, Conn., Citizen Flees, Ragged and Hungry, From Russia.

CLAIMS 300 MORE AMERICANS IN JAIL

Says Big Bill Haywood Long for Comfort of Leavenworth Cell.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
RIGA, Aug. 12.—Bill Haywood, head of the Industrial Workers of the World, now is being detained in Russia, according to information received by one American prisoner in Moscow a fortnight ago. According to this information, American penitentiaries possess far more attractions for Haywood than Moscow in its Soviet glad rags.

A hitherto unheralded American prisoner in Russia has escaped and reached Red Cross headquarters here this evening. He said he had walked 300 miles in four nights and days. His name is Adams Karat, of 375 Park street, Hartford, Conn., a machinist, born in Vilna, but a naturalized American for twenty-four years.

Went to Aid Uncle.

Karat left New York on March 16, and arrived in Moscow April 14, 1921, via Revel, where he left his passport with the American consul. He says he intended to go to Petrograd to aid an aged uncle. He was arrested after three days in the immigrants' home at Moscow, where he says there are 300 Americans. This is regarded here as untrue, unless it includes the radical deportees from America.

His Baggage Looted.

Karat saw Joseph Sabitzky, with his wife and two children, who are from Harrison, N. J. Sabitzky was owner of a factory in Moscow, but there are no workmen in the factory. While Karat was in prison his baggage, containing \$300, shirts, and suits of clothes, was commandeered. He was kept in prison for thirty days on rations of water and half a pound of bread. Karat says he saw Haywood, who was denouncing the "Bolsheviks," but who was nervous and wanted to get out.

Finally Karat ran away from the factory where he had been working, with two companions, one of whom is Joseph Kodakewick, of Detroit, who had only American first papers. Karat managed to take a train as far as Novosokolniks. Then he walked to Saluki on the Latvian border. He supported himself by swapping extra stockings for food.

Kodakewick became footsore and was unable to continue. Karat waded through the swamps across the border. The Red Cross has called Karat's brother in Hartford.

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America to Give Help To Famine Victims Now

RIGA, Aug. 12.—Walter L. Brown, European director of American relief, has received instructions to proceed with the negotiations with Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet commissioner, without waiting for the arrival of the remainder of the Americans now in Russia. Four Americans, two of whom were women, arrived at Revel this afternoon and others are said to be on the way.

The relief officials declared to Litvinoff that Keely, the engineer who has been held in Russia for many months, and twenty other Americans whose names are known to the State Department, can easily be located, and that the relief commission will afford every assistance to this end, providing the transportation and other things needed to bring them safely out of Russia.

Will Not Delay.

Brown told Litvinoff that he could not continue the negotiations until satisfactory information had been received that these twenty-one Americans were on their way to the frontier, although he would not delay action until they were actually across the border.

Litvinoff promised immediate action and declared that he was anxious to go to Revel as soon as possible, and therefore was anxious to have the principal agreement closed.

Instructions from Washington that Brown was to proceed with the negotiations were taken as indicating the belief that the Soviet will live up to its promises to permit and assist all Americans in the country to leave Russia at once.

Capital Will Give Distinction to Its Fairest Daughter

"Miss Washington" Sure Of High Honor as City's Representative.

Of all the rewards awaiting the fortunate young woman who finally will be selected as "Miss Washington" to represent the District at the Atlantic City fall pageant, none holds so high a place as the distinction of being selected as the fairest daughter of the Capital.

Whether the photograph of "Miss Washington" is among those already submitted to The Herald, or remains to be brought in before August 25, when the last will be accepted is a question for interesting speculation, but one that cannot be determined until the judges render a decision after reviewing all of the photographs and names of candidates in person. For each day brings forth some new claimant and makes it certain that the task ahead of the judges will be a difficult one.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

FAMILY HEADS WILL GAIN \$500 TAX EXEMPTION

Also Allowed \$400, Twice Former Amount, for Each Dependent.

Taxes were reduced for heads of families with moderate incomes by Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee in whipping the revenue bill into shape yesterday. The exemption applying to individual incomes was increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500 for those whose net income is not more than \$5,000. The action was taken on the motion of Representative Longworth, of Ohio.

No change was made in the present \$1,000 exemption applying to single persons. The exemption for each dependent will be \$400, as agreed upon earlier in the week, this amount being twice the present \$200 exemption.

Represents Loss of \$50,000,000.

It was estimated that the \$500 increase in the exemption to which married men with incomes less than \$5,000 will be entitled will mean a loss in revenue of about \$30,000,000. The increase in the exemption for each dependent will mean a loss of \$20,000,000, these two cuts representing a total loss of \$50,000,000.

The committee decided to stand pat on the present surtax rates on individual incomes below the proposed new maximum of 32 per cent applied to incomes above \$5,000,000. The proposal of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon that this maximum be reduced to 25 per cent for income of the calendar year 1922, and thereafter was definitely rejected.

The increase in exemption is expected to mean that there will be no further agitation for any decrease in the present normal taxes of 4 per cent on net income above \$4,000 and 5 per cent on incomes in excess of that amount.

Cuts Fur and Candy Taxes.

The committee reduced the tax on furs from 10 to 5 per cent and also cut the manufacturers' tax on candy from 9 1/2 to 5 per cent. The tax on works of art was reduced from 10 to 5 per cent.

It was decided to make no increase in present taxes on tobacco and cigarettes. The committee voted to repeal all duties that 900 manufacturers pay a tax of 2 per cent on the articles enumerated in section 904, the tax to apply only when the articles were designed for sale at retail for amounts above the prices as stated in the present section. The tax would apply on the entire amount of the manufacturer's sale price, although the probable retail price also would enter into the situation. The present retail tax is 10 per cent.

The committee decided not to repeal the capital stock tax applying to corporations, the members not seeing their way clear to make a further increase in the proposed 15 per cent tax on corporate incomes to make up for the loss in revenue.

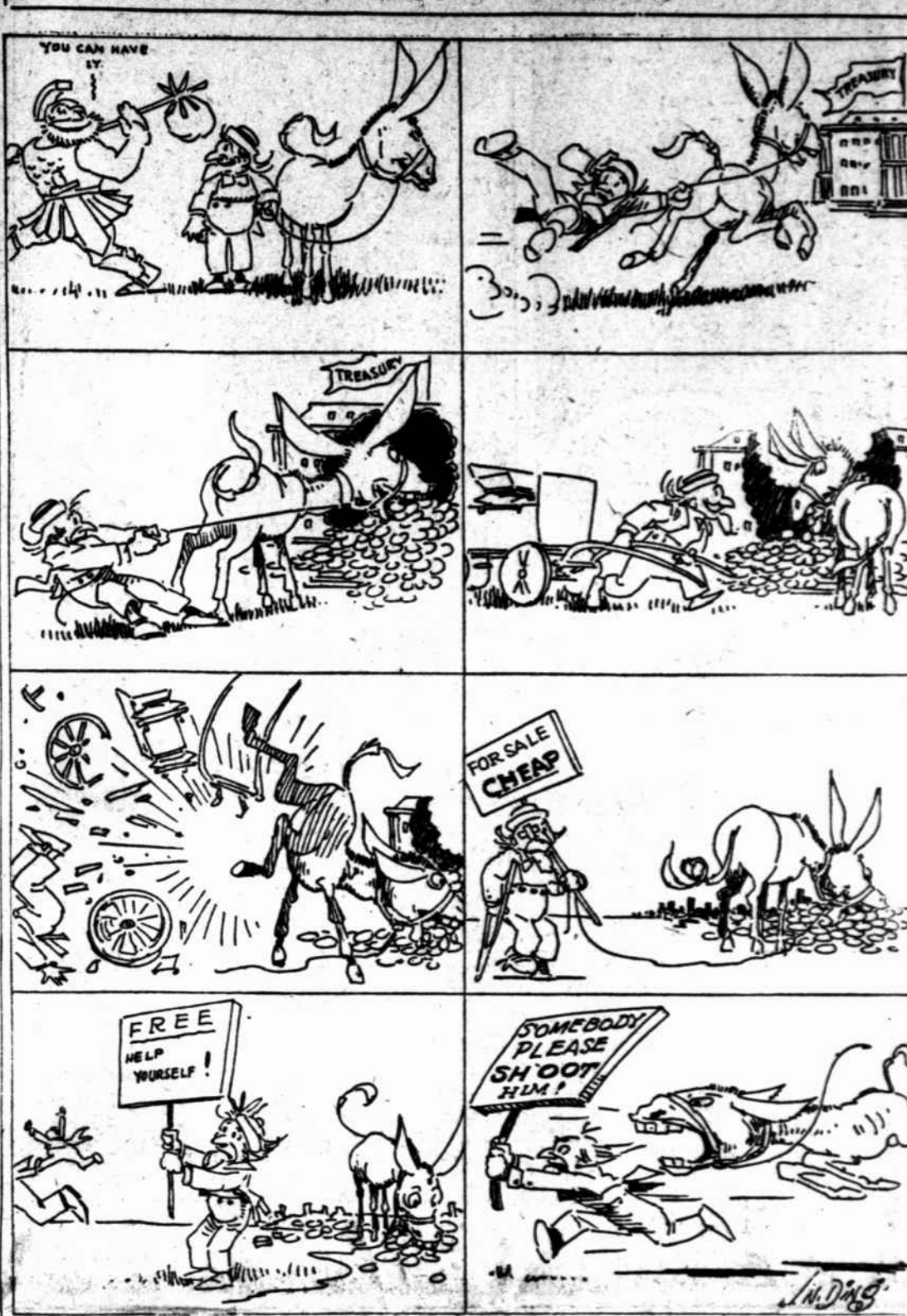
The full Ways and Means Committee, including the Democrats, will be called together on Tuesday. The committee will report the bill to the House at that time and it will be called up for action on the floor Wednesday.

SEED AVAILABLE IN FAMINE AREAS

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Plans for the distribution of 250,000 tons of seeds which are available for winter sowing in the famine area of Russia, have been completed by the Soviet government according to The Daily Herald's Moscow correspondent.

Rains are now falling in the Chelabinsk, Nijni, Novgorod and Saratov districts, reviving the hopes of the famished. Work trains have left Moscow with equipment for replacing and repairing agricultural implements in the stricken provinces.

OUR GOVERNMENT VENTURE WITH THE MERCHANT MARINE.—By J. N. DARLING.



SOLDIERS CALLED TO PREVENT LIQUOR TRAFFIC ON BORDER

Michigan State Troopers Report in Detroit For Duty.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 12.—Late tonight seventy-five troopers from the Michigan State constabulary are reported for duty to C. P. Campan, Detroit representative of the Michigan Public Safety Commission. The troopers will be divided into patrols, operating along the American side of the Detroit River and portions of Lake St. Clair, for the purpose of suppressing the illicit influx of Canadian beer and whisky.

Mr. Campan declared tonight that he intended to "get every bottle of beer and whisky that is brought over this morning along the river, and that the high-powered motor boats will be pressed into service tomorrow morning, manned by troopers armed with rifles."

Trucks Are Loaded.

Although Federal Prohibition Director Graham announced today that after a conference with Canadian customs officials he found that reports of the amount of liquor being carried for the United States from Canada were greatly exaggerated, seven automobile trucks, fully loaded with whisky, were counted on the municipal docks at Sandwich, across the river from here, this morning while the conference was in session. Each truck load was placed aboard launches, which, when loaded, headed for Detroit.

Launches were piled high with whisky and beer openly. Sandwich City employees worked nearby and paid no heed to the liquor runners' operations. At one of the Windsor breweries inquiries brought the announcement that eight or ten truck loads would be leaving tonight, with beer consigned to Detroit by way of small river boats.

Greater Than Ever.

Run running from Canada, which was well-nigh stopped when Ontario went dry, July 15, has not only been resumed, but is assuming greater proportions than ever, following a ruling of Magistrate Gundy in Windsor police court yesterday. He declared that Canadian officers had no right to stop shipments of liquor destined for the United States or any other point outside Ontario.

Canadian customs officers thereafter determined that since such shipments were legal, they had no right to deny them clearance papers.

THREATEN TO SEND OUT REPAIR WORK

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The railroad men in the controversy with their shophmen before the United States Railroad Labor Board over the resumption of piece work, today threatened to send their repair work to outside shops if the decision of the board prevents their doing it themselves except at excessive cost.

SOCIALIST WOMAN ORATOR KIDNAPED

Speaker Says Police Refused to Rescue Her From Mob.

SHENANDOAH, Iowa, Aug. 12.—The authorities of this town have surrendered to the mob. "There is no free speech in Shenandoah."

This was the statement of Mrs. Ida Crouch Hallett, of New York, Socialist speaker on a tour of Iowa, when she was returned from a 40-mile automobile trip, after she had been kidnapped last night by a mob.

In the midst of a speech at Shenandoah she was jerked from her car by a mob and placed in an automobile. Mrs. Hallett demanded that the police arrest her to take her out of the hands of the mob, but the police refused, according to Ida C. Fimber, local Socialist leader.

BLAMES BOMBING ON BOOTLEGGERS

Effort to Wreck Dry Agent's Home After He Had Refused Bribe.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Aug. 12.—Reveries totaling \$1,500 were offered for the capture and conviction of bombers of the home of State Attorney A. V. Smith at Waukegan, who today bare details of huge bribes offered him and his dry agents to "lay off" Fox Lake this summer.

"While I cannot place my hands on those who offered the bribe, I am convinced that they were in earnest and that the \$10,000 a month they offered would be forthcoming if I would relinquish prosecution for two months," he said.

"My answer to these law violators in the Fox Lake region, as well as elsewhere in Lake County, will be to redouble my efforts to stop the booze traffic and bring them to justice."

The big bribe offer is taken to indicate the lawlessness of the Fox Lake have been driven to desperation by the unceasing watchfulness and raids staged by the State's attorney.

PASTOR DEFENDS AIMS OF KU KLUX

DALLAS, Aug. 12.—Speaking to nearly 3,000 persons here, the Rev. Caleb A. Ridley of Atlanta, Ga., defended the Ku Klux Klan. He declared that the Klan had been accused of everything in the last two months "from kicking a crutch from under a cripple to stealing the butter from a blind negro's bread."

"But the Ku Klux Klan stands first, last and always for law and order," Dr. Ridley declared.

DE VALERA OMITS AMNESTY DEMAND FOR 6,000 IN PRISON

London Believes Cabinet Will Try to Satisfy Irish Appeals.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and United News.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.—Eamonn de Valera's reply to Lloyd George's peace terms, according to an authoritative source, does not include a demand for the release of the rank and file of the Irish republican army—some 6,000 strong—now held in British prisons and internment camps.

While it has been variously hinted that the Sinn Fein answer to the British government—particularly after the drive to effect the release of John J. McKeown—included the proposal that members of the militant Irish organization be given amnesty, such appeal, the United News is informed, does not form a part of De Valera's "counter demands."

Contents Kept Secret.

It is known, of course, that leaders of the Sinn Fein would consider it nothing less than an "act of justice" to set free all Irish prisoners, but pressure is being brought to bear daily upon headquarters to present a firm demand to the British cabinet to that effect.

The exact contents of De Valera's reply are held as closely secret as it was the moment it was handed to Austen Chamberlain at Downing Street.

The situation apparently hinges upon what action the British cabinet will take when it meets Saturday to hear the details of the Sinn Fein answer. Those who are close to the Sinn Fein are exceedingly optimistic, and the belief is freely expressed that what new appeals may have been urged by the Sinn Fein president in his latest communication to Lloyd George, they will be met in a conciliatory attitude by the government.

"The negotiations are still continuing," they declare, "and what could be better indication that we are making progress towards the hoped-for end?"

For "Miss Washington"

There are any number of alluring rewards but the greatest of all is the distinction of being selected as the most beautiful and attractive young woman in the city. She will be a guest of honor at Atlantic City's magnificent two-day pageant and will have seven tests to determine her fitness for motion pictures, but these tests when compared with the honor of being named the most beautiful representative of Washington on a great occasion. For particulars see page 2.

SABERS RATTLE IN SILESIA OVER COUNCIL ACTION

Poles and Germans Reported Rushing Supplies for New War.

FEARS EXPRESSED FOR ALLIED FORCES

Question of Rhine Guard Due to Cause Dispute Today.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
BY HENRY WALES.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The creation of an autonomous state to include the disputed industrial region of Upper Silesia under the administration of an international control commission will be the league of nations solution for the plebiscite problem.

By their action in turning the problem over to the league of nations for solution France and Great Britain have averted the danger of an immediate rupture in their relations as a deadlock had been reached and neither side wished to make concessions that would impair its dignity.

Poles May Seize Land.

Well informed diplomats here, however believe, that the partition of the disputed territory will be settled by force of arms between the Germans and the Poles long before the league even begins an examination of the problem.

Disquieting rumors are current here this evening to the effect that both the Polish insurgents and Gen. Hoefler are feverishly rushing preparations to seize the territory which their respective governments claim. M. Koranyi, the commander of the Polish insurgents, is due in Upper Silesia today, and Gen. Lerond, commander of the French plebiscite forces, is en route to Oppeln.

France Threatens Ruhr.

Quai d'Orsay is worried over the position of the handful of inter-allied plebiscite troops in the fighting line between the German volunteers and the French. As during the full the Poles brought up quantities of French manufactured munitions from Dantzig, and Gen. Hoefler, commander of the German volunteers, has been collecting considerable stocks of supplies for his army along the Oder River.

Should the Germans attack, the French troops in Upper Silesia would be in a difficult position. It is believed that the French will enter the Ruhr district without waiting to confer with the allies in order to compel the German government to control Gen. Hoefler.

(Copyright, 1921.)

Rhine Question Overshadows Silesian Problem in Council

PARIS, Aug. 12.—A bigger fight than that over the division of Upper Silesia, now passed on to the league of nations, is due in the supreme Council meeting tomorrow at 10:30 tomorrow morning at which the premiers will take up the proposal to relax the guarantees along the Rhine.

Great Britain has maintained that such a move would be tantamount to the occupation of Dusseldorf and the Rhine marshes should be abandoned and that France should now forego her economic and military guarantees in order that Germany may have a chance to recuperate and fulfill her obligations.

It is recalled that Premier Briand and Lord Curzon, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, nearly split on this matter some time back, during Curzon's post-Berlin tour. The British cabinet, held in Paris, it is unlikely that Briand will recede one whit from this stand now especially considering that President Millerand and the cabinet will support him unanimously.

British Satisfied to Let League Settle Problem

LONDON, Aug. 12.—British diplomats are apparently eminently satisfied with the result of the Supreme Allied Council's decision to turn the Silesian question entirely over to the League of Nations for settlement, especially since this means that the necessary entente between France and England has been preserved without either nation receding from its expressed policies. And, they argue, was exceedingly more important than the issue of Upper Silesia itself.

The League undoubtedly will consider the Silesian dispute a matter of extreme urgency, and hasten its consideration. The final decision, however, may not be expected for some months.

His action of referring the problem to the League is considered in many quarters as having a direct bearing on the probability of Lloyd George's attending the Washington disarmament conference since—barring some unforeseen development in Silesia itself—it shelve one of the most delicate problems before the British government.

Lloyd George now has two other comparatively urgent matters demanding his attention—the Irish question and the domestic situation. It is believed possible in many official quarters that the Premier may be able so able to administer these two problems during the months of September and October that he will be free in November to take up the American conference work.

Police Seek Missing Woman.

Headquarters police searched the city last night endeavoring to locate Mrs. Rose Dario, 19-year-old wife of Thomas Dario, with who her 3-year-old son, Michael Dario, mysteriously disappeared from her home in Philadelphia last Thursday. Mrs. Dario is believed to be in Washington.

U. S. FEUDIST GETS BIG NAPLES BURIAL

NAPLES, Aug. 12.—The grandest funeral ever held in Naples, except that of Enrico Caruso, was that of Alberto Alterio, chief of the Camorra in the United States, whose wife brought the body here for burial and followed it to the grave Friday. Alterio died in New York three months ago with precipitation and violence.

Almost to a man, the entire Camorra element of Southern Italy gathered in Naples to participate in the obsequies. The widow, whose fortune may be estimated from the fact that she deposited \$500,000 cash with the ship's purser on the voyage to Italy, patronized every florist in Naples, buying not one but several huge wreaths for each.

The Herald's Ad-Index

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1921.

This list of local merchants advertising in today's Herald is printed as a guide to Herald readers who desire exceptional values and service.	
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